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# O'Sullivan Heel Boycott Continues As Union Defends Free Speech

RICHMOND, Va.—The Rubber Workers Union has accused the National Labor Relations Board of depriving trade unionists of their rights to picket and free speech when it ordered an end to picketing and boycotting of the scab-operated O'Sullivan Rubber Corp., Winchester, Va. The charge was contained in a petition filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., asking for review and reversal of the NLRB order.

Picketing of the plant by URW Local 511 and the union's nationwide consumer boycott activity against the company, which significantly advertises its product as "America's No. 1 Heel," will continue while the case is in the court, the union announced.

The URW also contended that the NLRB action, if not upset by the court, would take away the union's right to publicize and disseminate its views through its own publication.

This position was backed by representatives of some 300 union publications attending the annual convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association in Washington, who adopted a resolution charging the NLRB with trespassing on freedom of the press. The labor editors said the board's order would bar the United Rubberworker, the union's newspaper, from carrying articles or ads supporting the O'Sullivan boycott.

The URW, contending that both the picketing and boycott activities are protected by the free speech and amendment to the Constitution, said in its brief of exceptions filed with the court:

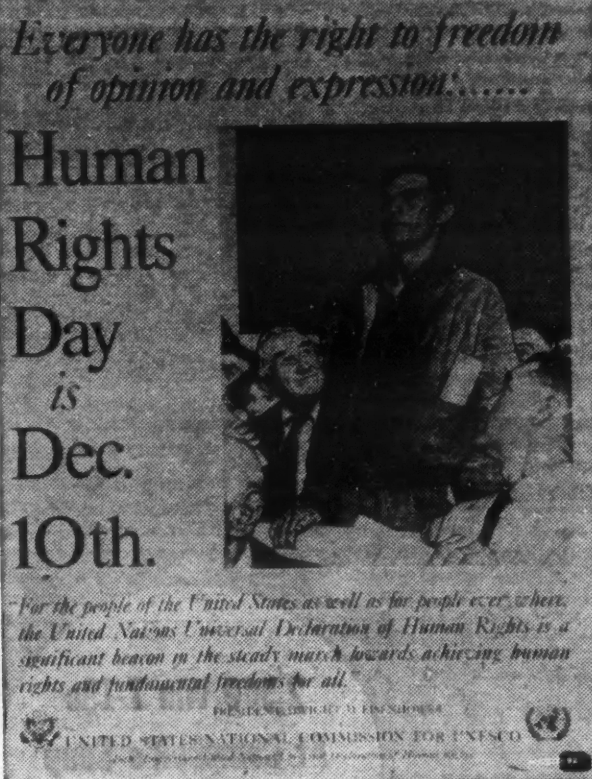
"The trial examiner's recommendation, if accepted, would have the effect of denying the international union and the striking employees the right to seek their reinstatement in jobs they consider, with reason, rightfully theirs.

"It would deprive the members of the international and protect the standards it has obtained for its members in other plants in which it is the bargaining representative.

It would deprive the members of the international and striking employees of their right as citizens to peaceably assemble and protest acts which they consider an injustice."

The 400 members of URW Local 511 struck O'Sullivan May 13, 1956, after the company refused to consider a fair and reasonable contract in pre-strike negotiations. All mediation efforts were rejected by the company.

After the walkout, strikebreakers were recruited to take the jobs of the strikers. Acting on a company petition in May, 1957, the NLRB conducted a decertification election in which, under the Taft-Hartley Act, the strikers were barred from voting. With only strikebreakers having the right to ballot, the union was decertified by a 288-to-5 count.



ORGANIZED LABOR, which played a major role in the adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights 10 years ago, will help mark the anniversary on Dec. 10.

## RWDSUers Win Labor Press Honors

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A basketful of awards was reaped by RWDSUers in the annual labor journalism contest conducted by the International Labor Press Association. Presentation of the awards was a highlight of the ILPA convention held Nov. 20-22 at the Washington Hotel.

The big prize for over-all excellence among magazine-format publications published by local unions was won by 1199 Drug News, monthly magazine of Retail Drug Employees Local 1199 in New York. Runner-up in the same category was 338 News, published by Retail Food Employees Local 338, also in New York.

The Record, which won the general editorial excellence award for international newspapers last year and thus was ineligible to run in the same category this year, won a certificate of merit award in the "Best Single Editorial" category. The editorial, which appeared in the July 7, 1957 issue, hailed recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court as

reaffirming "not only the individual rights inherent in our system of justice, but our maturity as a nation and our heritage of democracy and freedom."

Local 1199's magazine, in addition to the editorial excellence prize, won awards in three other categories open to publications of local unions: Best Feature Article, Best Regular Column and Best Community Project. Local 338's magazine also won a certificate of merit in the "Best Original Cartoon" category.

RWDSUers participating as delegates to the ILPA convention included Editor Max Steinbock and Managing Editor Bernard Stephens of The Record; Edi-

tor Moe Foner of '1199'; and Editor Milton Miller of '338'.

While the awards, which were presented at the annual ILPA banquet, were a highlight of the convention, the three-day parley was also devoted to workshop sessions and analysis of the problems confronting the labor press, in line with the aim of the ILPA to expand services offered to its member publications.

The service theme was highlighted by a workshop session on labor press readability and credibility during which Edwin Lahey, chief of the Washington bureau for the Knight newspapers, pointed out the weak spots in the labor press and the need for some of these papers to step out from being completely personal "house organs."

Serving as a panel with Lahey were three labor editors: Ken Flester of the United Auto Workers, Irwin Klass of the Chicago Federation of Labor News, and Max Steinbock of The Record. James Goodsell of the Oregon Labor Press (and husband of 'Record' columnist Jane Goodsell) served as moderator.

Other sessions of the convention heard reports of the ILPA's continuing fight against racket sheets preying on the labor movement. In line with a letter to the convention from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on AFL-CIO policy on advertising in union papers, the convention added to the ILPA code of ethics a prohibition against accepting advertising from firms opposing organization of their workers by AFL-CIO unions.

Meany wrote that the labor press and the labor movement "should be working toward the day when there is no advertising in any labor papers," and that "labor ought to pay its own way and not ask businessmen to pay it for us."

## More COPE Contributions Swell Locals' Total

Nearly \$800 more was added during the past two weeks to the total contributed by RWDSU members in the union's Dollars-for-COPE drive, sending the total collected since Sept. 1, to \$25,718.80. Pres. Max Greenberg said that a strong effort during the next month would not only enable the RWDSU to meet the quota set for it by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, but could also beat the record COPE figure of \$30,000 set by the RWDSU in 1956.

A new local added to the list of COPE donors during the past two weeks was Local 194 of Chicago, with a contribution of \$307. Locals which increased earlier contributions included Local 262, Newark, N.J., with \$227 added to earlier collection of \$200 for a new total of \$427; Local 273 of South Bend, Ind., with \$17 more for a total of \$52; and the Chicago Joint Board, with an additional \$200 for a new total of \$1,306.

Pres. Greenberg reminded local officers and members that every contributor and collector is eligible for one of the prizes to be awarded by the RWDSU at the end of the campaign. He urged that all contributions be turned in as soon as possible, accompanied by COPE receipts which carry the name of both the donor and the collector. Lucky contributors and collectors will receive identical prizes of \$25 U.S. savings bonds.

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### Note on Change of Address

When sending in a change of address to The Record, please make sure to include your old address as well as the new.

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Max Greenberg .....President  
Alvin E. Heaps ....Sec.-Treasurer  
Jack Paley .....Exec. Secretary  
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail,  
Exec. Vice-Presidents

Max Steinbock .....Editor  
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor  
Stanley Glaubach .....Art Editor  
Robert Dobbs, Hilbert Elson  
Assistant Editors

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rwdsu RECORD



# ECONOMY LOSES ROSY HUE PICTURED BY IKE

## Republican Campaign Promises Fading Out as Joblessness Remains High

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The economic picture so glowingly painted by the Eisenhower Administration in its pre-election speeches is beginning to fade as predicted by labor economists. The general expectation is that the temporary Christmas holiday boom will be followed by a seasonal drop in January and February.

Here are the signs that are now becoming apparent:

- The index of industrial production at 138 was only a point over the index for September, representing a slowing down in the rate of economic recovery.

- The Wall Street Journal reports that automobile dealers are disappointed in the way in which new cars are selling. Instead of selling a hoped-for 15,000 cars a day during the first 10 days of November, the number averaged only 11,740.

- Steel production held its own but fell below the forecast for the week ending Nov. 14. The rate was 74.5 percent of 1958 rated capacity, the lightest tonnage since mid-October.

- Total personal income dropped during

October to \$375 billion annual rate, or \$300 million below the September rate. There was a sharp drop of \$750,000,000 in the October rate for wages and salaries, offset somewhat by slight gains in textiles, foods and other soft

## Cost of Living Stays At All-Time Peak

WASHINGTON—A drop in food prices was cancelled out by higher price tags for 1959 automobiles and a continuing increase in the cost of services to keep the living costs index unchanged in mid-October, still at an all-time high.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, however, that factory workers' purchasing power fell by an average of 85 cents a week from mid-September to mid-October because of a drop in overtime and the workweek.

Food prices declined five-tenths of one percent with eggs, pork, poultry and apples pacing the decline. New car prices were reported up 4.2 percent on 1959 models and used car and tire prices also increased.

goods. There were also gains in rental incomes, dividends and interest paid.

- Unemployment figures reflected a slight worsening, with initial compensation claims going up by 12,100 to 300,400 and 35 states reporting increases. The Department of Labor attributed the increases to seasonal layoffs in the food processing, apparel, textile, construction and lumbering industries.

- The number of workers exhausting their benefit rights dropped slightly to 21,700 in eight large states which make such reports. On the other hand, the number of jobless who have exhausted their rights for the second time continues to climb. The number drawing compensation under the temporary program enacted by Congress this year dropped by 37,000 to 428,600 during the week ending Nov. 1, with the largest decreases 18,900 in Michigan and 6,700 in California.

"For the most part," the Department of Labor said, "the decreases represented exhaustion of benefit rights. Data through September indicate that nearly 200,000 claimants had drawn all the benefits to which they had been entitled under the extended program."

## Labor Hails 20th Anniversary of Wage Law

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The twentieth anniversary of the passage of Fair Labor Standards Act, the first federal wage-hour law, was celebrated here last week at ceremonies held under the joint auspices of the AFL-CIO and the National Consumers League. Participating in the two-day conference which marked the anniversary were a number of RWDSU officers and leaders of other unions vitally concerned with FLSA.

The labor and consumer organization representatives heard such speakers as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sen. Paul Douglas, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and former Sec. Frances Perkins. Congressman Richard Bolling and economist Leon Keyserling reviewed not only the history of FLSA but the prospects for increasing the minimum wage and extending coverage under the law.

The RWDSU delegation included Pres. Max Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail, District 65 Organization Dir. Bill Michelson, Local 287 Manager Samuel Lowenthal, 'Record' Editor Max Steinbock and Legislative Rep. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn.

In hailing the anniversary, AFL-CIO News, weekly publication of the Federation, commented editorially:

"Organized labor, along with consumer organizations, played a major role in the enactment of the 25-cents-an-hour minimum in 1938 and fought hard for regulations to abolish sweatshops, homework, child labor and other evils of the industrial world. Yet labor had no direct stake in the outcome—most of its members earned, and earn today, above the minimum prescribed by law.

"Labor pushed for enactment of the law, and is campaigning for improvements today, because it is dedicated to building a strong and prosperous America, a nation with the necessary purchasing power to provide full employment and full production.

"The effectiveness of a minimum wage law

in stimulating the economy can be gleaned from the record. With the establishment of the original 25-cents-an-hour minimum about 950,000 employees received a wage increase; when the minimum went to 40 cents about 1.7 million workers gained higher pay; when it rose to 75 cents an hour 1.3 million workers received a pay increase; and when it reached \$1 an hour in

1955, about 2 million workers were favorably affected.

"In this 20th anniversary year the labor movement joins with all Americans dedicated to progress in hailing the men and women who initiated and fought for the first wage and hour law. It dedicates itself, also, to as determined a fight for continued improvements."

"... Still a Long Way to Go"





## Must Cover Hotel Workers, High Court Tells NLRB

CINCINNATI, Ohio (PAI) — A Supreme Court ruling that the National Labor Relations Board cannot exclude hotels from its jurisdiction may mean a growth of between 250,000 and 300,000 members for the union, in the opinion of President E. S. Miller of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

The Supreme Court decision which declared that the NLRB cannot eliminate a "whole industry" from its services came as a sweeping victory for the union which has been demanding the right to hold representation elections in the hotel industry under NLRB auspices.

The demand stemmed from the famous "Battle of the Beach" drive nearly four years ago in Miami and Miami Beach, Florida, where there is no state labor relations law to enable a union to establish its majority status and where the NLRB refused to intervene. As a result the union found itself in a "no man's land" which enabled the Florida courts to all but stop organizing work.

The Hotel Employees appealed to the NLRB to take jurisdiction over hotels but the Board rejected the appeal on the grounds that hotels were not sufficiently involved in inter-state commerce. The Supreme Court decision setting aside the NLRB ruling now opens the way to a gigantic organizing drive by the union.

Commenting on the decision, Miller said:

"We are grateful to the U.S. Supreme Court for its unanimous decision in the Miami Beach case. The order to the NLRB that it may not exclude hotel workers as a group from access to its service is a major advance in this nation's labor relations.

"Already our Local 255, where this case arose during the famous 'Battle of the Beach,' is preparing a sharp increase in organizing work to take full advantage of the decision. I have called a meeting early in the New Year of our General Executive Board to work out a nationwide program of organization in the hotel industry, for the Court's decision will be felt far beyond the Beach.

"From now on out, the hotel industry will see a wave of organizing activity not matched since the days of the Wagner Act. We are preparing plans at Cincinnati for presenting, as rapidly as we can, petitions for NLRB elections in all parts of the nation.

"I believe it is not too much to predict that the unlocking of this door by the Court will mean a growth of 250,000 to 300,000 in our union's membership during the next few years with a resulting sharp improvement in their standard of living."

## Chrysler-UAW Agree

DETROIT (PAI)—The United Automobile Workers have reached an agreement for white collar workers at Chrysler after a five-day strike.

The agreement was similar to that reached for production workers six weeks ago but contained a higher annual improvement factor and broader seniority provisions.

The agreement pretty well cleaned up outstanding strikes in the automobile industry.



UNION PRESIDENTS MEET: Pres. W. H. (Bill) Howton, of the National Football League Players Assn. and a great end for the Green Bay Packers, greets Pres. W. P. Kennedy of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Kennedy was in Green Bay, Wisconsin, for a meeting.

## Rail Fare Boosts Held Not Due to Wage Boosts

NEW YORK (PAI)—Newspaper reports making it appear that recent fare boosts granted the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads were due to increased wages have been sharply denied by A. E. Lyons, Executive Director of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

In a letter to the Wall Street Journal, Lyons pointed out that the 7-cent an hour wage increase for railroad workers that went into effect on November 1 was actually a deferred increase which was part of a package agreed upon three years ago in an effort to bring rail wages into line with wages in other industries.

"Perhaps some valid case can be made for three increases in the last 18 months in passenger fares on the Pennsylvania and New York Central roads," Lyons wrote, "but if so, it clearly cannot be made in terms of added costs—no matter how much management may try to place the blame on this factor.

"It also is not amiss to point out here that other roads have begun to reap in new profits on passenger traffic by following a course directly opposite to the Pennsylvania and New York Central policy. These roads found that they benefited income-wise by giving better service and reducing fares, not increasing them."

## Strikes Meet Stalling By Nation's Airlines

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Long-festering disputes in the aviation industry involving Machinists, Airline Pilots, Flight Engineers and Stewardesses, have been causing tie-ups on various lines involving most of the country's commercial air operations.

Biggest segment involved was the Machinists with some 12,000 members on strike. For more than 14 months they have been engaged in fruitless efforts to win improved wages and working conditions. Their last wage boost was in 1956. Their contracts ran out on Oct. 1, 1957, and when an Emergency Board turned up with unacceptable recommendations, strikes or threats of strikes followed.

Here is the situation as reported from IAM District headquarters where negotiations have centered:

After a 37-day strike, Capital Airlines resumed operations on acceptance of a three-year contract. Wage boosts ranged from 29 cents to 46 cents an hour with the largest group—mechanics—getting 41 cents. Of this, 33 cents took effect when the men went back to work, while 8 cents will be added on October 1, 1959. Mechanics averaged about \$300 in back pay.

The wage boosts are in addition to longevity pay of 4 cents an hour for each year of service up to 10 years. This means that many mechanics employed by the lines who will be earning \$2.95 an hour by next October, will break through the \$3 rate for the first time.

Other improvements include better seniority provisions, holiday pay, sick leave and—for the first time on the airlines—severance pay for those laid off four months or longer. A provision of the contract reluctantly accepted by the membership was the placing of Capital's shop operations on a seven-day basis.

● Northwestern settled without a strike on the 41-cent package.

● National also settled, while Northeastern continued negotiations.

● Trans World and Eastern machinists went on strike tying up approximately 400 planes.

Meanwhile the labor-management disputes in the industry spread to other unions.

American Airlines was threatened by a strike of the Airline Pilots Association in a dispute involving pay, rules and working conditions. The strike was held up by issuance of a temporary injunction by a Federal Court in New York.

## Women Nix Bike Riding

LOS ANGELES (PAI)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has learned the hard way that it can't force the fair sex to ride bicycles.

The firm laid off six women members of District 727, International Association of Machinists, because they couldn't ride the bikes. The women were file clerks and were expected to deliver blueprints. Bicycling wasn't in the contract, so the IAM filed a grievance. Net result: reinstatement for all six and \$3,024 in back pay.

# Monopoly Probers Show How Auto Firms Fix Prices

## 'Assured' GM Profit of \$300 a Car Matches Labor Cost for Each Car

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The labor cost of the average 1957 General Motors car ran from \$300 to \$400, or in the same range as GM's \$313 profit per auto before taxes.

The labor cost figures are part of a 314-page report on administered prices in the auto industry by the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Sub-committee, which had conducted intensive hearings into auto prices. It is headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.).

The committee arrived at its labor cost figures by compiling the number of man-hours per car—roughly 130 to 140—and multiplying by GM's stated average wage, including fringe benefits, of \$2.88 per hour.

On this basis the labor cost of the average car, including both direct and indirect production work-

ers, "appears to be in the area of \$375 to \$400," the report said.

The subcommittee cited another study by the Wall Street Journal which showed a total range of \$300 to \$320, and thus set up the \$300 to \$400 range.

The report termed the relationship between the labor cost and profit per car "unusual coincidence." But it noted also that industry witnesses had testified "at considerable length" that "union-negotiated wage increases have been primarily responsible for rising automobile prices."

### Average Car Cost \$2,213

The factors making up the price of an average GM auto in 1957, the report said, include hourly rated labor cost, \$300-\$400; materials and other direct costs, \$950-\$1,050; overhead cost, \$550, for a total of \$1,900. With a profit per car of \$313 the factory sale

value of the car comes to \$2,213.

The report points out that from a study of all available material GM arrives at its prices "by adding to total costs a margin sufficient to cover estimated income taxes and leave a 15 percent net return on capital employed, in the expectation that this will yield in the neighborhood of 20 percent a year, on the average, on net worth."

GM made a before-taxes profit, the report said, of \$319 on each car and truck in 1954; \$435 in 1955; \$338 in 1956; and \$312 in 1957. Passenger car and truck production ranged from 3,237,178 units in 1957 to 4,476,672 units in 1955.

The figures produced by the committee tend to confirm contentions by the AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers that the level of labor costs has little or no relation to the final price of an automobile, which is set to yield a pre-determined rate of profit.



## AFL and CIO In New York Merge Dec. 9

NEW YORK CITY—The merger convention of the AFL and CIO in New York State takes place here Dec. 9, bringing together in a single organization about 2,000,000 trade unionists in the nation's largest state labor body. Pre-merger individual conventions of the AFL and the CIO were scheduled for Dec. 8. Sizeable delegations representing RWDSU locals will attend the conventions.

Under the merger agreement, there will be four executive officers of the united body. The president and the legislative chairman will come from the State AFL, while the chairman of the Executive Council and the secretary-treasurer will come from the State CIO.

The agreement calls for 29 members of the Executive Council, made up of the four top officers and 25 vice-presidents—15 from the AFL and 10 from the CIO. Vice-presidents are designated by the various International unions with substantial membership in New York.

### Sum to Be a Vice-President

One of the 10 CIO designees is Julius Sum, president of RWDSU Local 338, who was named by Pres. Max Greenberg following a meeting Dec. 2 of representatives of every RWDSU local in the state called to discuss the approaching merger. Sum, who had served as a vice-president of the State CIO for several years, participated actively in the negotiations leading to the merger agreement on Oct. 30.

Slated to become president of the consolidated group is Harold C. Hanover, head of the State AFL. Louis Hollander, CIO head, is to become chairman of the Executive Council and chairman of political activities.

## N.J. Retail Local Elects Officers

NEWARK, N. J.—Newly elected officers of the Retail Union of New Jersey Local 108 will begin serving their terms of office on January 1 following the union's twenty-second election held last month.

Starting four-year terms will be Irving Rosenberg, president Meyer Meyers, executive vice president, and Irving Brady, business agent.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, who formerly held the title of president of Local 108, a post he filled on a full-time basis until he became head of the International in 1954, was officially named President Emeritus.

Elected for two-year terms were Ben Kahn, 1st vice president; Moe Weisenthal, 2nd vice president; Herman Blair, financial secretary; Harry Pilehman, recording secretary; Joe DeMatteis, treasurer; Pat Cohen and Al Grebler, trustees; and Charles Wilner, guide.

The following were elected members of the Executive Board for two-year terms; David Chernela, Ann Goldberg, Henry Lieberman, Ernest Greenfeder, Charles Glickson, Abe Zaitz, Jean Weckstein, Jack Fein, Lillian Gabel and Sam Rockman.

## 5c Hourly Raise Won At Zipper Factory

NEW YORK CITY—The 60 workers of the Merlin Fastener Co. will receive a 5-cents-an-hour wage increase under the terms of a contract renewal signed last week by Local 147. Improved coverage and vacation schedules were also won in the agreement, it was reported by Business Rep. Caesar Massa.

Members of the negotiating committee were: Randy Cordero, Maggie Nedd, Lorraine Faulkner, Lorenzo Jenkins Jr., Ramon Cruz and Sylvia Torres.

December 7, 1958

New York

# Strike at Montefiore Hospital Nears Over \$34 a Week Pay

NEW YORK CITY—All-out preparations for a strike Monday morning, Dec. 8, at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx were in full progress by Retail Drug Local 1199 as this issue of The Record went to press Dec. 3. With the city's top government and labor movement officials intervening to convince the hospital's Board of Directors to recognize and deal with the union, there appeared to be some possibility that the strike might be averted at the city-aided, "voluntary" hospital.

The workers' terms for calling off the strike were recognition of their union by hospital authorities and agreement to bargain in good faith for a contract, said '1199' Pres. Leon Davis. Announcement of the strike date came after four months of fruitless efforts by the union to obtain bargaining recognition and negotiations.

More than 650 of the 750 Montefiore employees, predominantly Negroes and Puerto Ricans, were ready to walk out to raise their miserable \$34-to-\$38 wages, which average \$21 a week below those of city hospital employees doing the same work.

The union has been backed with unprecedented support from the city's leading newspapers in news items and editorials underscoring the meagreness of the hospital workers' wages, which are "so low," said the New York Times in its editorial of Dec. 3, "that many employees have to get supplementary relief from the Department of Welfare to keep going."

Hope that a walkout could be averted was pinned largely on a request made by the RWDSU and the city's central labor organizations for a conference with Mayor Wagner. Urging the meeting were such labor leaders as RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale and Sec.-Treas. James Quinn of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council; Pres. Mike Quill and Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the City CIO Council.

"It seems to us," said The New York Post in its editorial of Dec. 3, "that the deadlock has reached a point where Mayor Wagner should step in and bring all the authority of his office—including the influence on the budget—into the search for an equitable solution. And he should do so now, not after the strike begins."

Thirty-five top officers of 20 RWDSU locals, representing 60,000 members in New York, at a meeting Dec. 2 pledged the full support of their unions should the Montefiore employees have to strike. They, too, called on Mayor Wagner to intervene personally to prevent the walkout at the hospital.

"We are shocked that the hospital's board of directors persist in the stubborn refusal to recognize the union of the workers' choice," Pres. Greenberg said. "The miserable wages and working conditions at Montefiore and other voluntary hospitals are a blot on the entire community. Improvements are long overdue. We hope Mayor Wagner will take the initiative in persuading Montefiore's directors to treat the hospital's employees with the consideration they deserve, and thus prevent a strike which will be a blow to all of us—the hospital, the workers and the general public."

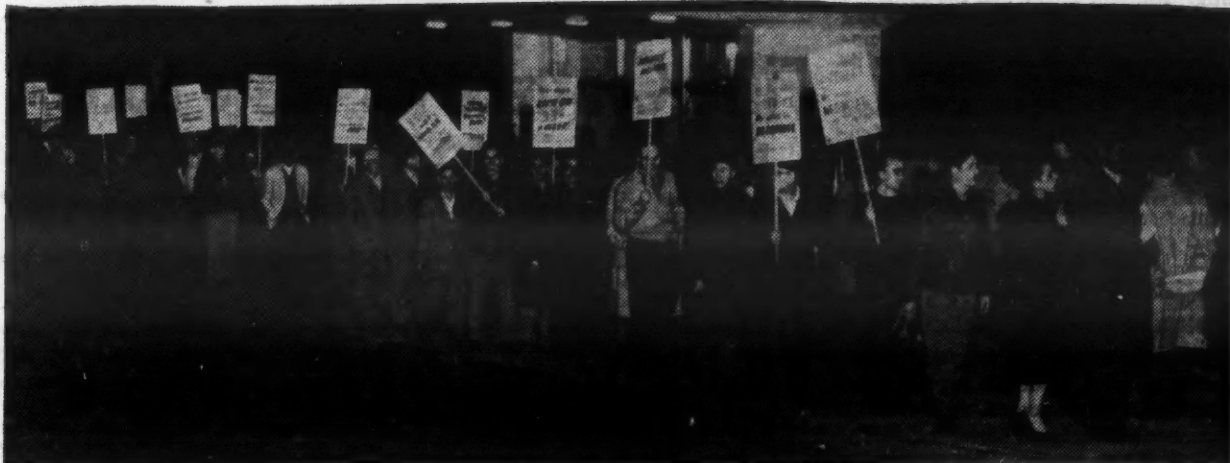
### 'Times' Hits Low Wages

Noting the seriousness of a strike at any hospital, the New York Times, in its editorial added: "But it must be admitted, the provocation in this case is exceptional. The wages of the 750 employees—650 members of the union—are too low. Most of them are less than the minimum required by the state law."

The editorial also observed that deficits borne by the hospital—\$1.3 million last year—and the failure of the city payments to cover much more than half of what it costs to give care to indigents—partly account for the crisis.

"A strike against a hospital seems an inhuman act, and the Montefiore employees involved have no noticeable urge to commit it," said the New York Post in its editorial. "But for months they have tried in vain to reason with the hospital's directors. As one of Our Town's 61 voluntary hospitals exempt from the labor laws, Montefiore pays most of its workers the munificent sum of \$34 to \$38 a week. Laboratory technicians get \$44 to \$58 a week."

"In general, the wages are about \$21 a week less than workers in city hospitals receive. What the Montefiore employees want is to come up to the city scale and to have their union recognized by the hospital."



Montefiore Hospital workers protest \$34 wages, ask recognition of their union in picketing demonstration Nov. 27.

## New York Labor Faces Right-to-Work Fight Chamber of Commerce Proposes an Anti-Labor Law for State

NEW YORK CITY—A new law containing the anti-union principles of the discredited "right-to-work" statutes is being sought by the New York Chamber of Commerce. One of the most influential statewide groups of employers in New York, the chamber announced on Nov. 27 that it would press for wholesale changes in the state's "Little Wagner Act" designed to make that law conform with the repressive Federal Taft-Hartley Act.

"Protection" of the right of employees to join or refrain from joining a union would be declared as the purpose of the state in the preamble to the proposed law. This is the core of "right-to-work" laws which went down to smashing defeat in five states on Election Day.

According to the Chamber of Commerce plans, the new law would permit the filing of unfair labor practice charges against unions as well as employers, and would outlaw the closed shop, which is still legal in intrastate industry here. The proposed bill would also require the signing of non-Communist affidavits by union officers and establish a list of prohibitions in conduct of unions. Moreover, it would widen the area of possible injunctions against unions.

Labor leaders here made it clear they would fight the enactment of anti-union legislation in New York. Pres. Max

Greenberg made it clear that the RWDSU, with 60,000 members in the state, would be in the forefront of the union effort to keep the Chamber of Commerce proposals from becoming law.

The chamber's plans may confront Governor-elect Nelson A. Rockefeller with his first major labor headache. The successful Republican candidate in his campaign avoided the attacks on labor made by the party's nominees in many other states. Rockefeller had said he was opposed to restrictive labor legislation, but labor leaders here expressed fears that a tougher line would be urged on him by ranking Republicans in Albany. The GOP retains its control over both houses of the State Legislature.

The proposed employer-group bill was scheduled to be presented to the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions at a hearing here on Dec. 4.

Under the announced intention of eliminating the "no-man's land" existing between State and Federal authority allegedly caused by the 21-year-old State Labor Relations Act, the Chamber of Commerce said the law's overhaul was aimed at prohibiting "duress, interference, restraint and coercion, not only when practiced by employers, as the present law does, but by whomsoever practiced in the labor-relations field."



## The Midwest

# 2,500 at Campbell's Soup Plant Gain 7 to 13c Raise in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—In "one of the best settlements" attained in the Chicago area recently, wage gains ranging from 7 to 13 cents an hour have been won by the 2,500 employees of the Campbell's Soup Co. here, it was reported by Local 194 Pres. John Gallacher.

The successful negotiations under a re-opening clause in the two-year contract were culminated after a series of seven meetings in a 16-hour session Nov. 21. Ratification of the new wage provisions was given unanimously in overflow meetings for the three shifts at Campbell's.

December 1st was the deadline, and the workers were ready to waive the no-strike clause in the contract which they had a right to do if agreement was not reached—in order to win their demands for substantial wage gains. The contract expires Dec. 1, 1959.

Terms of the settlement give 7 to 7½ cents an hour more to some 900 female workers in the plant; and 8 to 13 cents for some 1,500 male workers. In the lower job classifications, the wage scale is thus raised from \$1.62 to \$1.69 an hour. For the highest skilled jobs, the rate is raised from \$2.93 to \$3.06.

### 'One of the Best'

"This is one of the best settlements in the Chicago area generally," Gallacher said. He explained that in the labor situation prevalent in the area, with employers getting tougher, and many big strikes necessary, the new Campbell agreement may be considered "a real victory."

Gallacher said that the raises go far toward offsetting rising living costs which had "cut deeply into the economic lives" of the Campbell workers. "We feel therefore that the management of Campbell's has shown its responsibility to its employees," he added.

The negotiating committee included Henry Gistover, division director; Lenrow Austin, Josephine Lamprinos, Angelo Lamprinos, Willie Williams, Veronica Kryzan and Delmar Hart, with Pres. Gallacher.

## Screen Guild Honors Founders With Gold Cards

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (PAI)—Nine surviving founders of the Screen Actors Guild will be presented with gold life membership cards on November 25.

Boris Karloff, himself a gold card holder, will present the cards to Leon Ames, James Gleason, Noel Madison, Alan Mowbray, Bradley Page, Charles Starrett, Lyle Talbot, Kenneth Thomas and Alden Thomson.

## Strike Wins Right to Vote For Chi Bakery Group

CHICAGO, Ill.—Having succeeded through their eight-week strike in breaking the hold of a phony union in the plant, some 80 employees of the Community Bakery were back on their jobs with 10 to 17 cents an hour increases, waiting for an election date to be set by the National Labor Relations Board.

"We expect to win the election hands down," said Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson, adding that it was hoped the vote would be held before Christmas.

The workers walked out Sept. 20 when the Community Bakery management tried to foist on them a contract with the Bakery & Confectionary Workers, which was ousted from the AFL-CIO for corrupt practices. RWDSU charges that this union held a phony pact in collusion with the company are now being investigated.

Over 100 employees in all will vote in the representation election, Anderson said. On the ballot will be the RWDSU, the BCWU and no union. But with all the 80 RWDSUers forming the bulk of the voting unit and recruiting other workers to their side, victory is virtually assured.

Anderson expressed thanks on behalf of the members for financial support contributed by RWDSU locals in the United States and Canada during the strike.



**BOB HOPE RECEIVES LABOR AWARD:** Dolores Hope, wife of the comedian, cuts "Thanks for the Memory" cake as 1,000 trade unionists honor Bob Hope at presentation of 1958 Murray-Green Award for his entertainment of armed forces. On dais at banquet in Los Angeles are Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services, Hope, and AFL-CIO President George Meany.

## First Contract for New Local Nets 14 to 22c in Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb.—The first contract of the first local of the RWDSU in this city was negotiated last month when an agreement was signed between Local 1055 and the Orchard & Wilhelm furniture warehouse.

Wage raises ranging from 14 to 22 cents an hour were won by the 40 workers and a number of improvements in working conditions were provided in this initial contract, Int'l Rep. John Capell reported.

"The men feel this is a good contract for the first one," he said. "I am pleased with it, and I think we can do better next year."

The workers voted for the RWDSU almost unanimously in an NLRB election Sept. 24. Orchard & Wilhelm is the city's largest furniture business, operating a retail store as well as the warehouse.

Following are the hourly wage increases provided in the new contract: Maintenance men and shipping and receiving employees, go from \$1.71 to \$1.87; finishers from \$1.60 to \$1.82; cabinet makers from \$1.61 to \$1.82; drivers from \$1.53 to \$1.72; warehousemen from \$1.53 to \$1.67; and helpers from \$1.47 to \$1.62.

In addition, the workers will get time and a half for the sixth and double time for the seventh scheduled work days; call-in pay of four hours for emergencies and also pay for four hours if employees report and there is no work.

A union security clause in the contract was denied because of the right-to-work law in Nebraska. Dues check-off, however, was agreed on.

Other contract provisions are for seniority, regular grievance procedure, arbitration, six paid holidays, plus time and a half to employees required to work on such days; three days' leave in case of death in the immediate family, and jury service pay. The vacation schedule provides one week after six months' service and two weeks after one year.

## 2,000 Kids Expected at '194' Party

CHICAGO, Ill.—Local 194, composed of the 2,500 members employed at Campbell's Soup and other plants, holds its annual Christmas party for children on Dec. 20.

There will be a gala program of entertainment for an expected audience of 2,000 kiddies in two performances, one at 10 a.m. and the other at 3 p.m. Prizes and refreshments are also in store for the guests. Organizing the event are Veronica Kryzan and Josephine Lamprinos.

## R-T-W Repeal Seen Sure In Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (PAI) — A simple majority vote is all that it takes to repeal the "right to work" law in Indiana, and AFL-CIO officials feel certain they have the vote this year.

As a result of the elections Nov. 4, 32 out of 46 candidates for re-election in the state legislature who voted for the "work" law were defeated and only 14 returned to office.

In the Indiana House, which Democrats now control by 79 to 21, a repealer is expected to pass without much trouble. In 1957, when the Republicans controlled the body by a margin of 76 to 24, the original "work" law passed by 54-42.

A total of 37 House members who voted for the "work" law sought re-election and 26 were defeated. Among those defeated was the anti-labor chairman of the House Labor Committee.

The GOP holds a slight margin in the Senate despite the fact that 17 Democrats and only seven Republicans were elected or re-elected. The fact that the "work" law only passed the Senate in 1957 by 27 to 23 offers hope that the repealer will pass although by a smaller margin than in the House.

### Makeup of Senate

The new Senate will be composed of 16 holdovers who voted for the law; two Senators who voted for it were re-elected; one Senator who voted for it in the House was elected. This would indicate a vote of 22 against repeal.

On the other side there are nine holdovers who voted against the bill; nine Senators were re-elected, who voted against it; nine new Democratic Senators were elected; one Senator who voted against it in the House was elected. The total is 28.

This would indicate that repeal would pass by 28 to 22.

GOP Gov. Harold Handley, who was defeated in the U.S. Senate race by Vance Hartke, has refused to state whether he would veto a repealer if it should come to his desk.

Last year he let R-T-W become law without a signature but during the campaign spoke vociferously against it. However, it would take only a majority vote to override a veto. The 1959 session of the Indiana legislature opens Jan. 8.

## Ask New Election At Chicago Retailer

CHICAGO, Ill. — Formal objections have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board to the conduct of the Newark Electric Co. management in an election lost by the RWDSU by a 37 to 35 vote on Nov. 14. The union challenged 11 of the negative ballots as cast by ineligible personnel. The firm sells appliances.

The union charges also that the company was guilty of intimidation and coercion of its employees before and during the election at the plant.

Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson said the union hopes to get the election results set aside and a new election ordered by the NLRB.

"The original nucleus of members at the plant is an active and determined group," he added, "and they want to be represented by our union."



## Soft Drinks in Durham, N.C. Go Union — First Coca Cola, Then 7-Up, Now Royal Crown

DURHAM, N. C.—The 7-Up and Royal Crown Cola bottling plants have joined the Coca-Cola in becoming RWDSU shops in this city.

The "coke" employees voted for the RWDSU in an election on Oct. 15, while elections are forthcoming at the other drink plants, Regional Dir. Irving Lebold reported.

In the 7-Up situation, an NLRB hearing was held three weeks ago, where the company conceded the voting unit but attempted to stall the election with a jurisdictional technicality. A decision by the NLRB is due soon.

The organization drive among 7-Up's driver-salesmen and production workers began last summer, and a strong union majority was soon reached. As in the Coca Cola case, the NLRB assigned a representative to meet with union and management to arrange for a consent election. There are 7-Up plants in several other North Carolina cities.

### RC Election Asked

At the Royal Crown plant here, the union has petitioned for an election among the 17 salesmen, maintenance and production workers. An NLRB hearing was scheduled at press time.

The RWDSU won the vote at the Coca Cola bottling plant by a close count. Several meetings have since been held to complete demands for the first union contract for the 45 workers. Objectives are higher plant rates and higher commissions for salesmen, premium pay after 40 hours, paid holidays and vacations, seniority to govern hiring, layoffs and promotions; and coverage under the RWDSU Southeastern States Health and Welfare and Pension Plans.

## R-T-W States Hit Unemployed The Hardest

Hundreds of thousands of jobless workers who have used up pitifully inadequate unemployment compensation benefits have no "right" to work in the 18 "right-to-work" states.

Instead, they are faced with the grim alternatives of exercising their "right" to go on relief or their "right" to starve.

While the inadequacy of unemployment compensation laws across the nation has been pointed up repeatedly by the AFL-CIO in its efforts to win congressional adoption of minimum federal jobless standards, the situation is particularly acute in the states with the phony "right-to-work" laws.

This fact becomes painfully clear in studying statistics from the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security on the benefit exhaustion rate—the percentage of workers whose benefits ran out before they found work.

In the 12-month period ending Aug. 31, the top five states in the exhaustion category were all "right-to-work" states. They were Alabama, where 46.5 percent of the jobless workers exhausted all benefits and remained idle; Virginia with 45.5 percent exhaustions; Florida, 44.8 percent; Indiana, 44.7 percent; Tennessee, 42.7 percent.

This is in sharp contrast with the national average of 27.8 percent during the first year of the recession.

Of the 18 states with so-called "right-to-work" laws on their books, 14 of them turned their back on the jobless when they refused to take part in the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act.

In the 14 anti-union states with compulsory open shop laws, 311,857 unemployed workers ran through jobless benefits—paid for periods ranging from five to 16 weeks in Florida up to a flat 26 weeks in North Carolina.



FIRST PRINT of the AFL-CIO sponsored motion picture, "24 hours in Tyrantland," is presented by Pres. George Meany (right) to Treasury Sec. Robert B. Anderson at special ceremonies in Washington. Film's purpose is to push sale of U.S. Savings Bonds. It features cast of TV series "Father Knows Best."

## Pay Boost Ends Walkout at Poultry Plant in Decatur, Ala.

DECATUR, Ala.—A basic contract has been signed by the RWDSU with Farm Industries, a chicken processing plant here, in settlement of a strike by its 112 employees that began Nov. 4.

The workers had walked out when the company refused for the second year to grant any increase whatever over their \$1-an-hour wages. The new agreement provides for a 5-cent raise; 3 cents now and 2 cents on July 1, 1959.

It was understood that the settlement at Farm Industries, a subdivision of Quaker Oats, was aided by support of the union's Quaker Oats Council. Org. J. K. Casey of the Alabama RWDSU Council, led the negotiations at the Decatur plant.

Poultry processing is an unorganized industry in this area, it was pointed out by union leaders, and the attainment of a contract in Farm Industries is regarded as a breakthrough.

The union's relations with the plant management over a period of three years have been marked by union-busting tactics and decertification proceedings. In

the last company attempt to decertify the RWDSU, last July, the workers voted 2 to 1 for the union, and contract negotiations began soon after.

## Ask Ark. Up Jobless Pay

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Arkansas labor has called on the legislature to enact substantial improvements in the state's unemployment compensation law, warning that if it fails to act next year organized labor will carry the issue to the voters in 1960.

The demand for jobless pay liberalization was the keystone of a far-reaching legislative program hammered out at the Arkansas State AFL-CIO's second constitutional convention here. The resolution, unanimously endorsed by the delegates, called for raising benefits from the present \$26 maximum to two-thirds of the average state wage, coupled with an increase in the benefit period from 18 to 26 weeks.

Delegates also approved a resolution calling for passage of an adequate minimum wage law, pointing to the fact that the only minimum pay act now on the books—passed in 1915—calls for a 9-hour day for women.

## Hearings Expose A&P Union-Busting in Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The unfair labor practices of the A & P management in this city stood exposed for all to see after a three-day hearing by the National Labor Relations Board that began here on Nov. 18.

Unfolded in the testimony of 19 union witnesses was a whole catalogue of company offenses including attempted bribery, threats, firings, and promises of promotions, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Ed Rosenhahn.

The hearing grew out of RWDSU charges that five employees were fired for union activity and that the company had used unfair tactics in an election last April 9. Involved are 165 employees in nine A & P supermarkets. The union wants the fired workers reinstated and a new, fair election held.

"The spectacle at the hearing witnessed by A & P employees of their store managers being deflated, lying like Russian diplomats, and squirming and sweating like thieves caught redhanded, has raised the morale of our members sky-high," said Rosenhahn. "It demonstrated to them that no one is bigger than Uncle Sam, including A & P, and showed them that the law will finally catch up with violators."

### Members Give Excellent Accounts

The union members, on the other hand, gave excellent accounts of themselves, Rosenhahn emphasized, and the cross-examination of company attorneys failed to shake any of their testimony.

"I am convinced that we proved our

cases and that we will get favorable decisions from the trial examiner and the Board," he said. Both parties were given to Dec. 22 to file briefs, and a decision is expected about mid-February.

In testimony by store supervisors, "one lie led to a chain of lies and impeached their whole story," Rosenhahn said. "They convicted themselves." The personnel manager, he reported, contradicted himself so often and became so confused that he finally admitted he "didn't know anything."

One vital and valuable point that emerged from the hearings is that the A & P does not have any written rules of policy. Company representatives admitted that they improvise policy as they go along. This gave the lie to company statements made during the organizing campaign of the past year and a half, dealing with "unbreakable A & P policy."

The company had maintained that seniority was used; that it never made transfers between departments or between stores; that two relatives were never employed in the same store; that a trainee program was in progress. "All these supposed policies," Rosenhahn explained, "were revealed at the hearings

as hogwash. Supervision acted strictly arbitrarily."

Testimony by union members revealed that store managers had said the stores would be closed before A & P signed a union contract. It was shown that managers threatened layoffs and cuts in hours if employees voted for the union. Some were promised promotions and others wage raises to work against the union. One employee testified she was hired specifically for that purpose. Managers told employees that the union would bring in Negroes to replace them in their jobs.

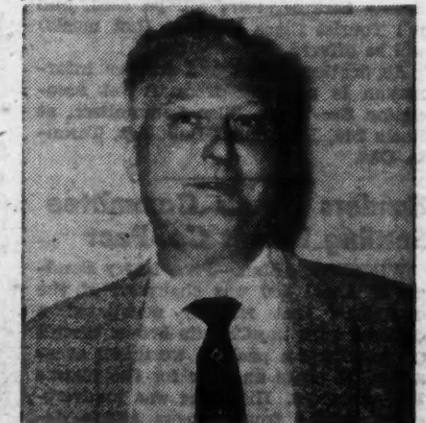
### Anti-Union Discrimination Shown

Flagrant discrimination against employees for union activity was shown in many instances. One employee, a member, was fired for not wearing a tie in a store where two other employees were not wearing ties. Another employee was told recently that if he didn't shave off his mustache, he would be fired. Other union members have been reduced to part-time employees.

"We are not relaxing because we have gotten over the hearing," Rosenhahn said. "Our committees have been cau-

tioned to be more alert than ever for any company tricks. Because the RWDSU has not wavered from the fight for A & P employees' rights, we are gaining prestige and have succeeded in signing up employees who were formerly unwilling to join the union."

Describing the reaction of the many A & P RWDSUers attending the hearings, Rosenhahn said: "They felt rewarded for all the sweating they've done for the past year and a half."



ED ROSENHAHN  
Leads A&P Workers in Tennessee



## Canada

# 200 Win \$8-18 Hike, Hour Cut At Dominion Co. in Ottawa Area

OTTAWA, Ont.—Wage increases ranging from \$8 to as much as \$18 a week are the highlights of a new contract negotiated for the 200 employees of Dominion Stores in the Ottawa district. The 18-month pact, replacing a three-year agreement which expired last Sept. 1, provides these raises for all employees with 12 months or more of service. Those employed under a year will get lesser amounts, receiving three-month progression raises until they reach the 12-month level of the going rates.

Also won was a reduction of the work week from 45 to 43 hours without loss of take-home pay.

"The new contract is something we are all proud of," said Int'l Rep. George Spaxman, reporting the settlement.

Last month, important gains, including a retroactive \$4-across-the-board increase, were achieved by the 1,700 Dominion Stores employees in the Toronto district.

Following are the schedules of wage increases for 12-month employees under the new pact in the Ottawa district:

Female clerks, from \$40 a week to \$48; head cashiers—depending on the amount of business in the store—from \$53.75 to \$64; male clerks, from \$42 to \$54; meat cutters, from \$64.75 to \$74. Department operators, depending on the amount of business done in their sections, will receive raises ranging from \$8 to \$15.

All wage increases are retroactive to Sept. 1. On July 27, 1959, employees will receive another weekly increase of from \$2 to \$4, under terms of the pact.

### Welfare Coverage Improved

The new agreement also includes improved welfare coverage, doubling maximum payment for dismemberment to \$10,000; raising maximum sick pay from the former 50% of employees' regular wages with a maximum of \$40 a week, to 60% with a maximum payment of \$75.

Hospital coverage was increased from \$8 a day for a maximum of 31 days to full payment of hospital costs for a maximum of 120 days. Surgical benefits have been upped from \$200 to \$300, and doctor-call coverage has been provided for the first time.

Among other fringe benefits in the pact is a clause under which employees will be paid when serving on union negotiating and grievance committees.

The negotiating committee, which Spaxman said "did an outstanding job," included Neil Cruikshank, George Healey, Herman Hunter, Carman Fisher and Andy Momme.

### Reduced Rate Flights To Europe Planned

TORONTO (CPA) — The Commonwealth Travel Ass'n set up earlier this year by the CCF National Executive, is planning two flights to Europe for 1959. One plane will travel to London, England, and return; while the other will go to Oslo, Norway, and return from London. Both trips would leave in mid-July, at prices considerably lower than commercial rates.

Planes will leave from either Buffalo or New York to avoid the high minimum fare requirement set by the Air Transport Board in Canada. Eighty-passenger Boeing Stratocruisers will be used, and full Tourist Class facilities (hot meals) will be offered.

Application forms and further information is available from Travel Association Sec-Treas. Ellen Cammitzer, at Room 249, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

### Sanders Heads Committee Settling Biscuit Co. Pact

WINNIPEG, Man.—Pres. Harry Sanders of Local 650 was chairman of the committee that recently negotiated a contract with the Christie Brown Biscuit Co. providing a package worth an average of 18 cents an hour for the plant's 130 employees. His name was inadvertently omitted from a news article describing the settlement in the Nov. 23 issue of The Record.

## Wide Discussion Urged on New Party for Canada

OTTAWA (CPA)—A 40-page booklet, "A New Political Party for Canada," published by the CLC-CCF Joint National Committee, will provide a discussion outline and reference manual for weekend institutes, conferences and study groups in Canada.

The booklet has the subtitles "Why is a new political party needed?"; "What can it do?"; "What should its program be?"; and "How should it be organized?"

Discussions centering around the questions asked in the booklet are part of the results of a resolution passed at the CLC convention last April.

This resolution called for the formation of a broadly-based peoples' political movement, including the CCF, the farm and labor movements, professional people and other liberally-minded groups and individuals.

The CCF at its national convention in July unanimously accepted the CLC's invitation. An 18-member joint committee of the two bodies was appointed.

The joint committee will prepare a draft constitution, and submit it for the approval of the next CLC and CCF conventions. Other interested organizations have been invited to participate.

Circulation of the booklet is designed to stimulate the widest possible discussion among local groups. Nineteen questions are asked in the booklet, including queries on what the name of the new party should be, its platform, organization, relation to affiliated organizations, and individual participation.

Source material contained in it includes a comparison of policy positions of the CLC, CCF, Canadian Federation of Agriculture and Interprovincial Farm Union Council. The booklet urges that suggestions arising out of discussions be forwarded to the CLC-CCF Joint National Committee.

## Strike Solid In 4th Week In Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The 27 employees of Kingston Suppliers, packaging division of Canada Safeway, were in the fourth week of a strike for improved wages and working conditions as The Record went to press Dec. 3.

"The strike has been 100% effective," reported Int'l Rep. Bud Hodgins, "and the employees are digging in for what could be a long struggle."

The workers, members of Local 580, walked out on Nov. 10 after the company's refusal to give any consideration to the workers' demand for elimination of speedups and for wage parity with employees of the rest of Canada Safeway packaging operations.

Hodgins explained that the company's "ever-increasing speedup" in production affecting the 20 female employees had brought working conditions to a point that put unbearable pressure on the workers to keep up with the machine. He described the "frustration" of the women workers under this tension "plus the handling of products over and over again because of improper packaging."

### Rejected 10c Increase

The membership, rejecting a Conciliation Board award for a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, demands the same rate paid to female workers in other Safeway packaging divisions. The award—5 cents plus another 5 cents for the second half of a 14-month agreement—would have still left the Kingston Suppliers about 24 cents per hour behind the rate paid elsewhere in Safeway operations, Hodgins emphasized.



RWDSU Credit Union in Vancouver, B.C., is chartered. At recent ceremony in union office are, left to right, G. Manabridge, treasurer; J. Batch, vice president; K. Crawford, president; F. Humphrey, representative of the British Columbia Credit Union League; J. Barnes, director, and E. Lyman, secretary.

## Vancouver RWDSU Forms Credit Union

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A credit union has been established here for the benefit of members of RWDSU locals in this city. Within a week after the recent chartering by the British Columbia Credit Union League, the new credit union membership was substantial, and savings and loan transactions were being completed. Any union member, or member of his immediate family, or any person eligible for union membership, may join the credit union.

"It is hoped that the Vancouver families of our members will see fit to contact the Vancouver District union office or their plant Credit Union representative for information on the benefits to be enjoyed," said K. Crawford, who was named president of the new credit union.

"To our union members here in Vancouver, we feel this will be another sell-

ing point in convincing unorganized workers that there is no other union as progressive as the RWDSU," he added. "Our union not only secures the best wages in the industry it represents, but then takes care of its members' earnings by offering higher rates of interest on their savings, low interest on loans and free life insurance."

The new RWDSU credit union in Vancouver was formed on the initiative of a group of active union members who re-

alized that such a service is fast becoming an essential part of the labor movement.

After an examination of other credit unions, and a comparison of their benefits and those of banks and loan companies, they were convinced that "the ordinary person is being exploited when in need of a loan or in the rates of interest received for hard-earned savings, and our own credit union was very much needed."



# RULE 22

By SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

When the Senate of the 86th Congress convenes on January 7 its first order of business will be to install the new members elected this November. A Senator will then rise and move to take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the Senate.

The results of this seemingly simple motion will make newspaper headlines throughout the nation and will have ramifications throughout the world.

We who support the motion to consider the Senate's rules will once again be fighting to curb that undemocratic road block to democratic legislation—the filibuster. Our attack will be aimed at revising Senate Rule 22, a rule that has time and time again been used by a minority to thwart the wishes of the majority.

If we are successful in revising this rule—and I feel strongly that this coming January 7 will be a historic day.—the United States Senate will no longer be known as the graveyard of needed civil rights and social legislation. Even more important, our nation will be able to show the uncommitted countries of the world that the American democratic system does work and that the wishes and desires of our people can no longer be frustrated by a small but powerful minority.

As opponents of the filibuster, we are determined that the United States Senate must have some provision in its rules whereby after ample debate the majority is guaranteed the right of legislative action. Unfortunately, under the present Rule 22, the Senate majority does not have this guarantee. On the contrary, the filibuster technique has been effectively used to stop the majority from translating its decisions into legislation.

Under the rules of the Senate for every Congress since 1949, while it is theoretically possible to close debate, the possibility is academic. Because many of us on both sides of the aisle are seriously concerned with the problem, we hope to change this theoretical right into a practical right.

Rule 22, as amended in 1949, provides that debate may be closed only if two-thirds of the total Senate vote for such cloture. In effect, this means that 64 Senators in any previous Congress and 66 Senators in the 86th Congress (adding the two new members from Alaska) must be present and voting to bring a halt to a filibuster.

## Two-Thirds Needed to End Debate

It is a matter of record that since 1949 the Senate has never been able to obtain this necessary majority. First of all, it is extremely difficult to get all or almost all of the Senators to be present for any one vote. Secondly, those who wish to prolong the debate must obtain only 33 votes to block the two-thirds requirement. A combination of circumstances makes it impossible from a practical standpoint to

## Senate Liberals Plan Fight to Defeat Filibuster Rule

block supporters from obtaining this minimum.

To begin with, this group can count on at least a core of fellow Senators who are sympathetic to its objective. To this core can be added another group of Senators who believe as a matter of principle that debate should never be limited. Finally, under Rule 22, every absent Senator counts as a vote against cloture.

Unworkable as this provision is—and its proponents in 1949 knew it would perpetuate the filibuster—another section of Rule 22 is even worse. Under Section Three of the Rule, even the two-thirds formula does not apply to a motion to stop a filibuster when the Senate is considering a change in the Senate's rules. Specifically, this means that should an attempt be made to change Rule 22 during a session of Congress, any one Senator may block the change by threatening or conducting a filibuster of his own—a filibuster against an attempt to end another filibuster.

It is because of Section Three that those of us seeking a change in Rule 22 realize that we must act on the opening day of the next session. If some Senator does not move to consider the rules, the 86th Congress will, by acquiescence, adopt the existing rules of the prior Congress and Section Three will apply for the next two years.

Such acquiescence will mean the binding of newly elected Senators to a procedure that makes it impossible for them to carry out the pledges and programs they promised the electorate.

We believe that newly elected Senators



Sen. Hubert Humphrey, right, is interviewed by Harry Flannery of AFL-CIO.

should not be forced to accept the rules of their predecessors. No past Senate has the right to insist that its practices be followed by a future Senate. When Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D., Mont.) led his successful fight to change the rules at the opening of the 65th Congress in 1917, he made the point that "a majority may adopt the rules in the first place. It is preposterous to assert that they may deny to future majorities the right to change them."

We expect that when we attempt to revise Rule 22 we will run into a filibuster, but, as our opponents know, since past Senate rules will not apply, Section Three will be inoperative and the filibuster can be stopped by moving under general parliamentary procedure.

## Principles at Stake

Once we are successful in this fight we will have accomplished two vitally important objectives. We will have established the right of the Senate of each new Congress to determine its own rules unfettered by the past, and we will have enacted a cloture rule permitting a majority of the total Senate to act after full and fair debate.

The maneuvers to change Rule 22 are complicated and involved. To many of our nation's people, they undoubtedly seem to be little more than part of the "political game." While the actual changing of Rule 22 is complex and procedural, the purpose behind it affects the very future of our country.

The filibuster, either through actual use or through its threat, has been responsible for the Senate's failure to enact urgent legislation, for its failure to consider needed measures, and for compromises that have watered down laws beyond the point of effectiveness.

## Social Legislation Blocked

Filibusters have blocked continued attempts to enact important social legislation—legislation that would remove the stigma of American race-hate and inequality that is so exploited by the communists. Two fair employment practices bills have been killed by the filibuster, four anti-poll tax bills have been killed by the filibuster, and three anti-lynch bills have been killed by the filibuster.

Nor are these all. Before the filibuster became the chief weapon of those opposing meaningful civil rights laws, it was used to block many important and domestic measures favored by a Senate majority, but opposed by a willful minority.

Senator Wayne Morse (D., Oreg.) told a Senate Rules Committee in 1947: "You would have great difficulty in finding a single filibuster in the history of the United States in which it would not have been better for the country had the Senate prevented the filibuster."

Today the coalition which has maintained the filibuster still exists, but its power has been eroded by an even greater power—the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

I look to the opening day of the 86th Congress as the day when the filibuster, as a device to frustrate democratic action, will be given its long-deserved burial.



# SUPER *special* BENEFITS

By HILBERT ELSON

The benefits of union membership go far beyond wages and working conditions. When they're provided by the contract, they're known in the language of industrial relations as "fringe benefits, medical services, pensions, life insurance, vacations, holidays, etc., enjoyed by millions of organized wage earners in varying degrees.

A number of extraordinary benefits have appeared in the last few years, however, that go so far beyond even those listed under the "fringe" heading, that they are creating a new category which it is hereby proposed to call "ultra-fringe benefits."

Some of these are written into contracts as special provisions, in formal recognition by employers of certain privileges and prerogatives enjoyed by their employees as matters of custom in their industry.

Other of these ultra-fringe benefits have been instituted by unions independently, providing services to their members in accordance with the fact that unions are today public institutions.

Below are a half dozen examples of some of these trail-blazing benefits that may be setting patterns for the more human side of the collective bargaining of the future.

## PAID LEAVE—ABROAD

Incentives in the form of paid leave for improving professional competence in the social work field have recently been written into agreements.

Time off with pay plus adequate allowance for social workers while attending recognized professional conferences is the privilege obtained for members of the Community Social Agency Employees Local 1707, State, County and Municipal Workers Union. This is called "conference leave."

In one agency, staff members are granted 25 days paid leave plus a \$100 travel allowance if they take a sabbatical for study abroad. Even trips to Europe or Asia that have a "study feature" are covered by this ultra-fringe provision.



## FREE BAGELS AND BEER

A Teamsters local agreement with a group of bagel bakeries in New York gives to all employees the gift of two dozen bagels at the end of every working day. That adds up to a lot of bagels—120 for each worker each week. "But you must remember," said one bagel baker, "that man does not live by bagel alone."

Then in the beverage department of the free food provisions, another Teamsters local contract, this one with a brewery, offers employees all the beer they can drink—free of charge—"at such times during the working day as the employer agrees to."

Reports that this giveaway plan is being considered in such industries as auto and aircraft have proven baseless.



## DIVORCES ARRANGED

Divorces paid for and legally obtained by their union is the singular benefit available to members of a British Transport Workers local in Birmingham, England. Under a new plan financed by a fund built with members' penny-a-week contributions, union lawyers handle the suits for members.

The service, however, is available only if the member brings suit; if the spouse files suit—no service, except in "very special" cases. Not covered by the plan are fees of private detectives hired to obtain evidence. Adultery is still the main grounds for divorce in Britain.

"We are only too happy when we can extend our aid to the personal difficulties of our 6,000 members," said the union's secretary Harry Green. He estimates that his organization will be handling about a dozen divorce cases a year under the new plan.



## BIRTHDAYS OFF

Birthdays of many union members become paid holidays for them under a festive feature of agreements, negotiated by RWDSU Local 147 in New York and a number of other unions. One local of the Painters Union has even written a birthday gift clause into the contract. Under its special terms, employees are not only given a day off with pay on their birthday, but also a five-dollar bill by the employer.

Wedding anniversaries of members are other occasions recognized in some union contracts as paid holidays. And in one firm, employees receive an extra day's pay on their employment anniversaries.

Three days' paid leave in the event of death in the immediate family is also found in a growing number of contracts.

## BURIAL BENEFITS

Believed to be unique in union health and welfare services is the burial benefit provision of the RWDSU's District 65 Security Plan. Literally carrying out the Plan's coverage "from the cradle to the grave," this remarkable benefit provides a funeral service arranged and paid for by the Plan; plus grave-opening charges and a burial plot in the union's own cemetery.

If a family prefers to make its own burial arrangements, a cash allowance of up to \$280 is provided. District 65 members may also purchase burial plots and funeral services for members of their families at the equivalent cost to the union's Security Plan.



## INVENTIONS PROTECTED

There have been many disputes between companies and their employees on ownership of inventions when company time and/or equipment have been involved in the development of the invention. To avoid such situations and protect its members—the International Association of Machinists has negotiated the right of employees to retain full ownership of their inventions.

An IAM member can now proceed in the full exercise of his ingenuity, secure in the knowledge that whatever the results, he will reap the full benefits as owner.



# the rich are coming out of hiding

By MAX STEINBOCK

From time to time during the past few years The Record has detailed some of the more stimulating facts about America's wealthy citizens, including the problems they face. These have dealt with such practical problems as how to avoid paying income taxes when your income is a million dollars a year (invest in oil wells and tax exempt municipal bonds); why America's wealthiest women love their precious jewels (not because they're worth money, perish the thought); and the rewards that corporations provide for their top executives (plenty).

But in writing these and other accounts of how the other half lives, we never realized an important fact: America's richest people have been lying low for a long time. We're grateful to an article titled "The Rich Come Out of Hiding" in the Nov. 15 issue of Business Week Magazine for this tidbit and for additional information on how the rich are behaving now that they're out in the sunlight.

Of course, as Business Week makes clear, even while the rich were in hiding they were getting richer and more numerous. The number of Americans reporting incomes of over \$100,000 a year rose from some 16,000 in 1948 to over 23,000 in 1956—and their individual holdings increased during that time. But they didn't flaunt their wealth during the days of the New Deal and Fair Deal—perhaps in fear that those revolutionary Democrats in the White House would strip them of their holdings. But today things are different.

## Coming Out of Their Holes

Says the noted interior decorator T. Robsjohn-Gibbings, "The rich have been in hiding for 20 years. They are coming out of their holes. And they're having a ball."

To which a leading dealer in art and antiques adds: "The wealthy no longer worry about what people think if they spend thousands of dollars on a painting. Being rich has lost its stigma."

The rich aren't ashamed of being rich any more—if they ever were. But nowadays, as BW points out, "in a day when plush cars, swimming pools, boats have become a commonplace for the middle-income groups" the wealthy have to look for new outlets for their dough. Another problem, according to Robsjohn-Gibbings, is that "the rich are going mad in their effort to find the skilled craftsmen who can supply their wants."

Nevertheless, some rich people are succeeding well enough in their efforts to spend money to keep out of the booby hatch. Here are some of the things they're spending it on according to BW's 20-city survey:

**WORKS OF ART:** From coast to coast, art is a favorite purchase. Fantastic sums are being spent for paintings that were sold for a song a few years ago. A recent exhibition of 84 paintings and 71 sketches by Vincent Van Gogh was valued at more than \$9 million. Ironically, Van Gogh sold only two paintings in his lifetime—for a few dollars each. The rich, however, are buying "safe" paintings—old masters and French impressionists and post-impressionists. A Cezanne, sold at auction recently, brought the record sum of \$616,000. Prices of \$100,000 and more for works of art are not at all uncommon.

**HOMES:** The rich are spending a lot on new homes, BW found, "though they are no longer the baronial mansions of the last century." The new houses are "simple, liv-

able, with emphasis on ease of maintenance." One such unpretentious bungalow going up in San Francisco has 10 bathrooms, costs \$400,000. Another has recessed tennis courts that are heated in winter and air-conditioned in summer, and is reported to cost \$750,000.

**CLOTHES, FURS, JEWELS:** These old-time favorites are "holding up well most places," BW reports. Fur coats up to \$25,000 are in demand, as are large-sized gems. A debutante daughter's fall wardrobe may cost \$3,000, and Daddy can console himself with a vicuna robe at \$750, pajamas at \$90 or custom-tailored business suits at \$250 and up.

**TRAVEL, CARS, BOATS:** Round-the-world cruises, trips to Russia and the Orient, and African safaris are high on the hit parade among people to whom a European trip is an everyday matter. Rolls-Royces and Cadillacs are selling well, as are sports cars and antique autos at prices ranging up to \$15,000. Boats are a fine way to spend substantial sums of money, even though the trend is to smaller boats. "In the old days," says a yacht designer, "a yacht might very well have a paid crew of 30; today I don't know of one with more than 12." Obviously, a boat with such a small crew doesn't cost more than a couple of hundred thousand a year to run. Some wealthy people prefer planes as an outlet for dollars. A private plane with your own pilot can eat up a few bucks.

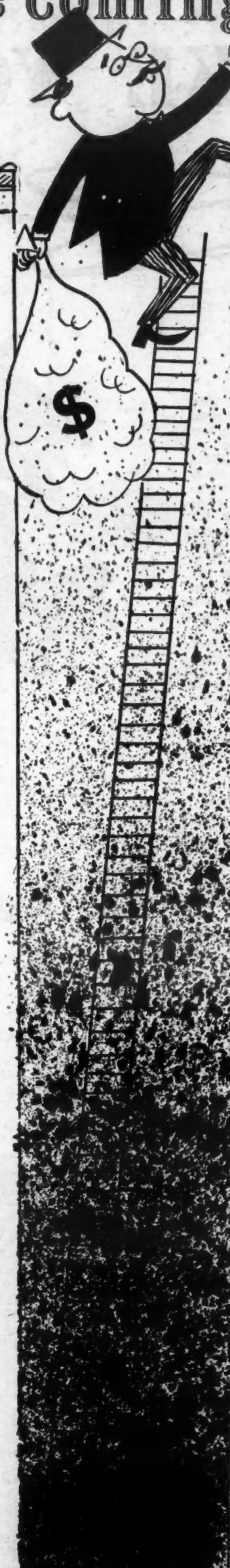
**ENTERTAINING:** Says BW, "Entertainment comes simpler than in the old days." Nevertheless, a coming-out party for daughter may cost \$15,000. Recently, a Miami woman threw a surprise party for her husband at a cost of \$40,000 to \$50,000—which must have been quite a surprise for him. Another recent party in Los Angeles was given by three members of a gourmet society. They flew over two chefs from Paris as well as nearly a ton of the chef's special pots and pans and kitchen equipment. The dinner cost the hosts \$300 a plate—and if the dinner didn't give them indigestion, the cost should have.

With all this, the rich are anxious for bargains and reluctant to part with cash. A San Francisco employment agency reports that they quibble more over a maid's wages than does the upper-middle-class family. Says BW, "Milwaukee finds that the richer they are, the tighter they are." A car dealer reports that 40% of his upper-bracket families buy cars on time.

## They're Mad About Islands

However, for all their penny-pinching the rich still manage to find some unusual—and expensive—things to spend money on. Rich Detroiters, for instance, are "mad for islands—in the West Indies, Hawaii, New Zealand." Kentuckians like racing stables, whose overhead may cost \$300,000 a year or more. Texans favor ranches. One Houston oil man has eight of them—seven working ranches and one for play, where he barbecues an average of 800 pounds of beef for his guests. Other wealthy folk find their kicks in antiques or in restoring whole areas to the splendor of bygone eras. One way or another, they manage to get rid of loads of that filthy lucre.

Yes, now that the rich are out of hiding, things are a lot easier for the dealers, salesmen and agents who provide them with the good things of life. No more selling yachts, racing stables and art masterpieces in some dark and dingy cellar. Now they can be sold right out in the open, along with the Cadillacs and the \$400,000 bungalows.







# MAKE YOUR OWN

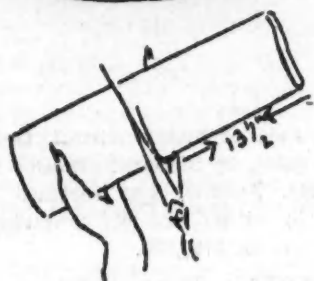


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

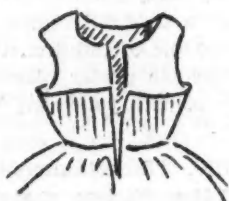


Fig. 3

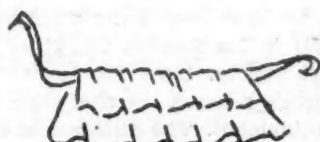


Fig. 4

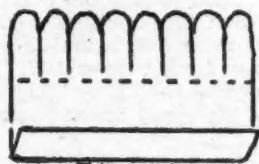


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

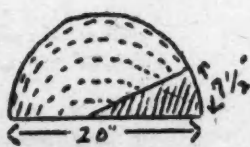


Fig. 9

Christmas is for kids. Yule dreams of sugar plum fairies, Christmas trees and Santa Claus light up the holiday season and delight the youngsters. In many homes and schools, no tradition is dearer than the planning of costumes for the holidays. They're easy and inexpensive to make with colorful crepe paper.

This basic costume has been especially worked out so that both child and mother can have the most fun with the least work. Two folds of flameproof crepe paper and the trimmings can make an elaborate costume. And there is no end to its variations either.

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Crepe paper may be handled like any fabric, that is it may be sewed on the machine or by hand. Crepe paper will not ravel, so hemming and facing are not necessary. Before starting your costume, take the measurements of: head size; waist line; waist to bottom of hem. These following directions will make costumes to fit a five to six year old.

## BASIC COSTUME

Materials: Flameproof Crepe Paper—2 folds. Wrapping paper. Child's cotton slip in correct size.

**SKIRTS:** Cut a piece of crepe paper through entire fold  $13\frac{1}{2}$ " deep Fig. 1, then unfold. Cut strips of wrapping paper 1" wide and stitch (underneath) along one long edge of skirt to give added stiffness. Gather opposite edge and sew to waistline of cotton slip Fig. 2. If slip is full at waistline, make several darts to fit waist measurement. Slash slip down center back so that it will slide over child's head.

**BODICE:** Cut a strip of crepe paper 10" with the grain x 24" long (or long enough to go around child's waist), fold in half lengthwise, then turn ends in and stitch. Sew bodice to slip, over gathered skirt top. Fig. 3.

**COLLAR:** Cut a strip of crepe 10" deep x 60" long, gather lengthwise 3" from one long edge, until collar fits child's neck, then fold over along gathers. Sew ribbons to each end to tie Fig. 4. Pin on each shoulder to hold in place.

## SUGAR PLUM FAIRY

Additional Materials Needed: Silver tinsel. Silver sequins. Make basic costume of light pink flameproof crepe paper. Paste sequins here and there on skirt, then tack (or staple) silver tinsel around edge of skirt and collar.

**HAT:** Cut a strip of crepe 10" with the grain x 22" long, fold one long edge under  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", cut opposite edge into eight scallops  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " deep Fig. 5. Center Frou-frou: Cut a strip of crepe 8" with the grain x 12" long, cut one edge into fringes 6" deep, curl ends of fringes over scissor blade. Gather opposite edge tie tightly and place in center of scallops. Gather around the frou-frou and tie with thread. Fig. 6.

## CHRISTMAS TREE

Additional Materials Needed: Small Christmas balls. Clear nailpolish. Silver glitter.

Make Basic Costume of green flameproof crepe paper, but include the following changes. Cut a piece of crepe paper through entire fold as Fig. 1 and before unfolding, cut one end into 3" deep points Fig. 7. Then unfold and brush pointed edges with clear nailpolish and sprinkle with silver glitter.

**COLLAR:** Cut a strip of crepe  $11\frac{1}{2}$ " deep x 60" long, fold in half four times and cut both ends into points approximately 3" deep Fig. 8, unfold and brush tips with nailpolish and sprinkle with silver glitter. Gather to fit neck.

Finish same as Basic Costume and then trim entire costume with miniature Christmas balls.

**HAT:** Cut a semi-circle from wrapping paper 20" in diameter, cut  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " triangle off at one end Fig. 9. Cut a strip of crepe through the fold  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, before unfolding cut one edge into small points gather along straight edge, paste or sew rows of ruffles to foundation along dotted lines (as indicated in Fig. 9). Roll into cone shape, paste seam, sew silver ribbon on each side to tie under chin and then trim with Christmas balls. Fig. 10.





# yule costumes

# gift-wraps

## presents



### POMPOM

Using a wide width of satinized gift wrapping ribbon, form a circle slightly smaller than finished bow would be. Moisten starting end and press against working end just beyond overlap (Fig. 1). Make six or more layers (Fig. 2). (Larger bows require more layers.) Press circle flat with creasing (Fig. 3), fold double. Cut wedge-shaped pieces on both sides of center (Fig. 4). Unfold and tie at center (Fig. 5). Holding section of loop with one hand as shown in Fig. 6, use other forefingers to pull center loop out of circle, and up in twisting motion (Fig. 6). Change hands and repeat with next loop (Fig. 7). Repeat till all loops are pulled free.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



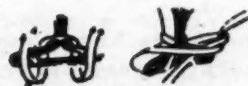
Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



(Detail A) (Detail B)

### TREE BOW

Using gift-wrap ribbon, hold by edges between thumb and middle finger and form long center loop of Tree (Fig. 1). Make second loop slightly shorter than first, on side away from starting end (Fig. 2). Turn bow around, bring working end from second loop down around base of center loop and up, covering starting end, and form third loop same length as second (Fig. 3). Turn bow again, drawing working end around base and up to form shorter loop, repeat until Tree looks properly full of "branches". Bring working end around base once more, cut just below bottom "branch" and tie "trunk" tight with narrow length of a thin ribbon knotting at edge (Fig. 4). Flatten base against knot and pinch at both sides (Fig. 5). Draw ends of narrow tie from knot down and under flattened base, then up in front of base (Detail A). With one end crossing base at left of "trunk", the other at right, draw them to back of Tree and tie again in square knot, directly over original knot (Detail B).



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

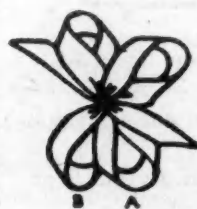


Fig. 6

### 4-LOOP BOW

Lay satinized gift-wrap ribbon flat against middle and third finger, leaving thumb and forefinger free to hold loops in place as they are formed. Keeping same side of ribbon up, make loop by bringing working end back on slant to center. Make companion loop same side (Fig. 1). Form two more loops, same size, directly on top of first pair. Cut ends diagonally, slanted toward center. Place narrow tie around loops at center, press loops gently up on either side of thumb (Fig. 2) and make first knot of square knot. Holding tie firmly in place (Fig. 3) pull on free end of narrow tie till center is gathered tight, then finish square knot (Fig. 4). Separate loops into position by holding bow at center and pulling under loop (B) to right (Fig. 5); reverse bow and pull upper loop to right (Fig. 6).

## Paint+Imagination= Holiday Gifts Children Can Make

By MAIA RODMAN

There is still plenty of time for children to make Christmas gifts for family and friends. With an outlay of \$2.00 and a little effort, a child can make as many as 50 gifts that will be useful and more appreciated than lots of things bought in a store.

### YOU WILL NEED:

1/2 pint of enamel paint	\$.70
a jar of white decorator's paint	.70
one-inch brush	.30
artist's brush no. 1	.20
sparkles	.10

total: \$2.00

The enamel and one-inch brush can be bought at any hardware store, the decorator's paint and artist's brush at any art supply store and the sparkles at any five-and-dime.

The enamel should be a dark color, blue, green or red. It looks very velvety and luxurious on a smooth surface and it dries fast. Spread newspaper on the floor or table before you paint with enamel (using the one-inch brush). Leave the painted articles overnight to make sure they are thoroughly dry.

The decorator's paint used with the artist's brush takes a beating like no other paint; it does not peel off even when scrubbed or baked.

### SOME OF THE THINGS YOU CAN MAKE:

**ASHTRAYS**—Use lids from jars or bottles, small cans, discarded or seldom used dessert plates or any article found around the house that looks as if it might be used for an ashtray.

Cover the entire surface with enamel and decorate with Christmas scenes, angels, snowflakes, etc.

**TRAYS**—In every house there is at least one beat-up tray that no one has any use for. Repaint with enamel and decorate with anything that comes to mind. If you have decided whom this gift is for, try to make it personal by painting a scene of something you have done together, or his or her favorite food. Flowers or fruit can also be very effective.

**CIGARETTE BOXES**—Any can that is not taller than a king-size cigarette will do. Strip the label, and if it does not come off easily, submerge the can in water for a few minutes. Decorate with sparkles before the enamel dries (the enamel acts as an adhesive). Or make abstract designs of triangles, squares and circles.

**JEWELRY BOXES**—A cigar box obtained from the cigar counter of your friendly drug or candy-store makes a very handsome gift. You can decorate this with a caricature of a fat and over-jeweled dowager, using sparkles for jewelry.

**PLATES FOR FRUIT AND NUTS**—Any old plate that can be grabbed away from mother without an argument is fair game. Cover with enamel, use decorator's paint with imagination. (Don't use sparkles on this).

**FLOWER VASES**—Glass jars (such as baby-food jars) or odd glasses (from grated cheese or jam) make fine flower holders. Cover with enamel, including the bottoms, and decorate with tiny flowers.

**BOTTLE-CANDLE HOLDERS**—Any bottle can be painted and decorated to make a wonderful candle holder. From a piece of cardboard cut out a round wax-guard to go around the neck of the bottle. The shape of the bottle can determine your design. If it is round and squat, it's custom-made for picture of a fat couple in festive costumes. The neck of the bottle would be the person's head and the cardboard collar a hat. (Use plenty of sparkles on this.)

**BOOK ENDS**—Pieces of scrap lumber picked up (with permission) from a lumber yard and decorated can be very useful as book ends or paper weights.



# Don't Bet Your Bottom Dollar

By JANE GOODSELL

The following pronouncements are delivered with great force, and often accompanied by emphatic pounds on a nearby table. Still, it would be unwise to bet your last dollar that they will be carried out to the letter.

"The minute I find anybody in this house becoming a slave to television, back goes the set."



"We intend to make an outdoors dog of him. He's going to sleep outside in a doghouse, and we aren't going to let him into the house under any circumstances."

"We're never going to get into a financial mess like this again! We're going to work out a budget, and keep track of every penny we spend!"

"You can depend on me never to breathe one single word of the confidences you've told me!"

"We aren't going to spoil the baby by picking her up every time she cries. She has to learn she can't have everything she wants."

"Doctor, you can count on me to follow your instructions to the letter. I'm going to lose weight, give up smoking and learn to relax."

"If you leave your clothes lying around on the floor, they can just stay there. I'm through picking up after you!"

"I assure you that this is our only fund raising appeal of the year."

"I'll never speak to you again as long as I live!"

"From now on I'm going to get up half an hour earlier, and walk to work every morning."



"I will never again write notes during class. I will never again write notes during class. I will never again . . ."

"Unless you eat every last bite of that cauliflower, you don't get any dessert."

"If you'll let me go to The Beast from the Black Lagoon, I promise on my word of honor that it won't give me any nightmares. Honest!"

"We have the greatest basketball team in our entire history, and this is the year we're going to lick State!"



—'Record' Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

"If you'll let me keep him, I promise to feed him and take care of him all by myself, and you won't have to do a thing for him."

"I am going to spend ten minutes every day, morning and evening, doing exercises."

"I don't care what the fashion is. I wouldn't be caught dead in an outfit like that!"

"The next time I see that guy, I'm going to tell him exactly what I think of him!"

# Science Playthings Boom As Christmas Gifts, But Beware of the Junk

By SIDNEY MARGOLIS

Consumer Expert for The Record

Everybody's science-conscious this Christmas, and toy manufacturers are likely to make more money from Sputnik than the Russians. But the problem for parents who want to make scientific materials available to their youngsters, is to separate the worthwhile materials from the tremendous amount of "scientific" junk on the market, experts advise.

Here are pointers for selecting authentic science materials that will be really educational, and also for saving money on these items:

- First of all, avoid the pseudo-scientific playthings that try to capitalize on the present interest in science. You can spend \$4 for a mechanical moon rocket that merely moves around the floor and blinks lights. Or you can get an introductory astronomy kit for \$3 which will really teach a child sky observation.

- Compare prices. They vary widely. Some mail-order houses and low-price retailers sell the popular Spitz all-electric planetarium for as little as \$14 compared to the national list price of \$20.

- Investigate off-trail sources for scientific materials as well as the standard toy retailers. Such specialized sources for science materials include the large natural-history and science museums, school science suppliers and specialty suppliers like the radio and electronic parts retailers and jobbers who sell to adult hobbyists and servicemen at reasonable prices. Some representative sources of these types are listed below, and will send catalogs or price lists.

- Buy something good in a lower-cost material, rather than something cheap in an expensive line. For example, the Science Materials Center in New York, which employs high school teachers to test materials, reports that many lower-priced telescopes proved unsatisfactory in tests, and would discourage a young astronomer. Generally, says this center, field glasses or binoculars of moderate power will be a greater value and can be used later as an accessory to a telescope.

- Safety features of scientific playthings and materials need careful examination. Electric toys should bear the label of the Underwriters' Laboratories both on the cord and on the toy itself. Whenever possible, electrical toys should be constructed to operate on 6 to 12 volts and should include a transformer to reduce the regular 110-volt house current to this level, the National Safety Council advises.

- All chemical sets are potentially dangerous. If a child wants a toy chemical set, he should be taught what each substance is, if it is flammable, how it reacts under varying temperatures, and its reaction when combined with other substances. Under no circumstances should he be allowed to mix substances just to see what will happen, the Safety Council warns.

- Some fairly good microscopes are available at reasonable prices, even under \$10. But in checking quality of inexpensive microscopes, observe whether the optical image is good at the higher powers as well as at the lower powers.

- In buying radio, electrical and construction kits, make sure the kit is not too complicated for the child. Simple crystal radio kits are available for \$3 or less in many stores, but are not recommended if you live much further than ten miles from a radio station. A widely-available electrical kit recommended by the Science Materials Center, is the "Electrical Workshop," \$6, which includes an electrical motor, batteries, switches, operating panels, telegraph keys, other equipment for making hundreds of electrical experiments. The more complete "12-in-1 electronic lab" kit (available at \$15 from Allied Radio, listed below), includes equipment for making a relay which can serve as a burglar alarm; a photo-electronic relay to turn on lights or other devices when you speak into a mike; a code oscillator; electronic flasher, and other circuits.

Here are sources for scientific equipment which will send you catalogs, useful for ideas for local shopping as well as for ordering by mail.

**SCIENCE MATERIALS CENTER**, 59 Fourth Ave., New York 3, supplies selected scientific equipment, books and records for young people and schools. Among notable items here are the "Adventure with Stars" kit, for ages 11 up, \$2.95. It includes a book on stars, star finder, log, sky map and scope for locating constellations. Another reasonable kit is "Plant Science," \$1, which contains materials needed for growing plants year-round on a window sill or under a lamp, and a booklet of plant experiments. Also has an interesting group of toy collections which explain the scientific reasons why each toy, like "Funny Putty" or the "Flying Saucer" works the way it does.

**WARD'S NATURAL SCIENCE ESTABLISHMENT, INC.**, 3000 East Ridge Road, Rochester 9, N.Y., is a small-order supplier of geological and biological-science materials for schools. They'll sell you a live amoeba if you care to study one, but more practically, have a large selection of rocks and minerals, fossil and miniature-dinosaur collections, earth-science kits, insect-collecting equipment, botanical supplies and other materials.

**ALLIED RADIO**, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, is the country's largest mail-order electronics supplier. Such items also are available from local electronics-parts stores in larger towns. Allied is an especially valuable source for kits. As well as the "12-in-1 Electronics Lab" mentioned above, it has low-priced crystal sets (about \$4.50 with headphones and antenna kit), and printed-circuit transistor kits (about \$6 with headphones and antenna kit).

**AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**, Central Park W. at 79th St., New York, has an excellent selection of rock kits, insect kits, weather kits; available by mail. Also publishes *Junior Natural History Magazine* at \$1.75 for 14 months. Will supply price lists and catalog.

**CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM BOOK SHOP**, Chicago 5, has the famous "Pebble Pup" kit of rocks and minerals, and booklets, all for \$1.25 postpaid. Some retail stores and mail-order houses also sell this kit.

**MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY**, Jackson Park, Chicago 37. Offers rock, gem, shell and coral collections. Also has individual rock and mineral specimens for ten cents up. Will send price list.



# lighter side of the record

## Worm Turns

She: "You used to give me the loveliest presents before we got married."

He: "Have you ever heard of a fisherman giving bait to a fish after he caught it?"

## Today's 'Bargain'

A 'bargain' nowadays is anything you can buy for not more than twice what it's worth.

## Sick, Sick!

Willie in a fit insane  
Thrust his head beneath a train,  
All were quite surprised to find  
How it broadened Willie's mind.

## Foot Department

Nothing is opened by mistake more often than the mouth.

## Salvage Department

Having completed a quick sale the day before, a used-car salesman was somewhat worried—if not surprised—to see the purchaser driving the car back into the lot.

"What's the matter?" demanded the salesman. "There's nothing wrong with the car is there?"

"Nothing wrong," was the reply. "I just wanted to return these things for the quiet little old lady you said owned the car before I bought it. She left her plug of tobacco in the glove compartment and a bottle of gin under the seat."

## Derailed

A good father, finding his son on the wrong track, will provide switching facilities.

## Light Diet

"Oh," cried the landlady excitedly. "I saw a large mouse in the pantry. What shall I do?"

"Shut the door," said the boarder, "and let it starve to death."

## Limericks I've Known

A limerick packs laughs anatomical  
Into space that is quite economical.  
But the good ones I've seen, so seldom are clean,  
And the clean ones so seldom are comical.

## Progress

An old Texas rancher, who struck it rich in oil, bought himself a custom Cadillac. Sometime later a friend asked him if he was happy with the car.

"Yep," he said, "sure am. 'Specially with that glass window between the front and back seats."

"Oh," said the friend, "I guess it keeps the chauffeur from eavesdropping when you're out for a drive."

"What chauffeur!" he exclaimed. "It keeps the heifers from licking my ears when I'm driving the critters to market."

## Snappy Comebacks

"Okay, lady, pull over to the curb. I saw you go through that light after it turned red. Where do you think you're going—to a fire?"

"No, sir."

"Madam, do you mean to tell me that your children are having to struggle along with an encyclopedia that's two years out-of-date?"

"Look here, lady, you been standin' in the wrong line all this time. This is where you get checks cashed. See that line over there? That's where you get refunds on bottles. Now, just this once, I'll take the bottles; but next time, sister, watch it, see? Here's your 12 cents."

"Thank you."

"Now, lady, why would I want to sell you a new pump if the washer didn't need it? This old machine's just running along on a wing and a prayer now. How's about it—I install the pump, okay?"

"Okay."

## Power of a Woman

A woman went into the office of a cemetery manager and complained, "I can't find my husband's grave. I know he's buried here." "What is the

name?" the manager asked. "Thomas Jackson," she replied. Referring to his card index, he said, "Madam, we have no Thomas Jackson. We have an Elizabeth Jackson."

"That's him," she said. "Everything's in my name."

## Underdog

Then there was the New Yorker who said he voted for Averell Harriman for governor because Harriman was the underdog. He has \$30 million less than Nelson Rockefeller.

## Where?

"A man's life," sighed Joe, "is 20 years of having his mother asking him where he is going, 40 years of having his wife ask the same question; and at the end, the mourners are wondering, too."

## Troubled Waters

After a shipwreck a doctor, a parson and a lawyer found themselves in a rowboat, without oars. They came in sight of an island but their only hope of landing was for someone to go over the side through the shark-infested sea and tow the boat to land. Lots were drawn, and it fell to the lawyer. When he slipped over the side the sharks divided and made an avenue for him. "An answer to prayer," said the parson. "No, no," said the doctor, "just professional courtesy."

## Right Spirit

An elementary school teacher gave her small charges a lecture on the merits of brevity and then asked them to write a sentence or two describing something exciting. One of them promptly submitted the following: "Help! Help!"

## Catch as Catch Can

Girl to her friend: "Do you think beauty is more important to a girl than brains?"

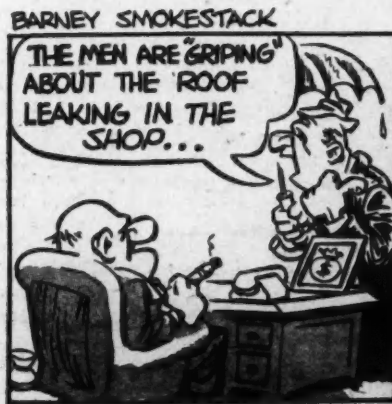
Friend: "Well, let's put in this way: most men can see better than they can think."



"ABSOLUTELY NO RAISE! YOU MEN MUST THINK I'M SANTA CLAUS."



IT DOESN'T SHOW HERE: According to Warner Bros., Barbara Nichols is the "blond with the magnetic wiggle."





# STRIKERS FACE CHAIR IN ALA. FRAME-UP

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Two RWDSU members, leaders in the strike of Perfection Mattress Co. workers, have been arrested on trumped-up charges of attempted bombing of a scab's home. The penalty for conviction on such a charge under Alabama law is death in the electric chair.

Assistant Area Dir. Frank Parker reported that one of the two strike leaders, John Richardson, 33, has been released on bail. The other, Alexander White, 28, is still being held. Habeas corpus proceedings to win his release on bail are under way, Parker said.

The chain of events that led to the arrest of the two men began Oct. 14 when the overwhelming majority of the 140 workers at Perfection went out on strike after two months of futile negotiations for a first contract. Solid picket lines and the support of the entire labor movement in the Birmingham area cut sharply into the firm's business, even though management did its best to continue operations with scabs.

Despite the fact that picketing was being conducted peacefully and quietly, the company went into court late in October and obtained an injunction against violence. The reason the firm wanted the injunction became clear several weeks later.

On the night of Nov. 17, a little over a month after the strike began "a smoking, sparking thing"—allegedly a bomb—was said to have been thrown from a car and "exploded" in the front yard of Hulen Bibby, a non-striker. Although it was night-time and the only light came from a bulb in a tree near the road, Bibby said he was able to recognize two occupants, although he thought there might have been "four other fellows" in the car. And, by a strange coincidence, the two he recognized were strike leaders: Richardson, the shop chairman, and White, a steward. Both were arrested the next day.

Front-page headlines in Birmingham newspapers blared the news of the "bombing"—even though it was pointed out at the habeas corpus hearing that no one had been hurt, no damage had been done and there was

absolutely no evidence that any explosive, to say nothing of a bomb, had gone off. And certainly there was no evidence whatsoever to connect Richardson, White or any other striker with any violence for the very good reason that they had not engaged in any violence.

The weakness of the company's trumped-up charges apparently needed bolstering. On Nov. 27, an eight-column headline in the Birmingham Post-Herald screamed: "Six Bombing Attempts Here Disclosed;" "Blasts Aimed at Residences of Workers;" etc. It took careful reading of the "news" story under the headline to determine that the only source of these alleged facts was a "company investigator." Not the police, not the district attorney, but the Perfection company itself had done this amazing detective work. Not too surprisingly, there was again no evidence of harm to any individual or damage of any consequence to property.

The pattern became clear right after disclosure of these "bombings." Company attorneys went back to the judge who had issued the temporary injunction and asked for heavy fines against the union for violation of the injunction. A hearing on contempt charges will take place in that court Dec. 8.

Meanwhile, Parker reports, the Perfection strikers remain solidly united. They have the unstinting backing of the other members of the RWDSU in this city, who have contributed heavily to support of the strike during the past nine weeks.

Finally—and most important—the strikers have the backing of tens of thousands of Alabama unionists and other decent citizens of the state who recognize in the "bombing" charges a crude attempt to railroad two innocent men to jail and possibly even to the electric chair. The county prosecutor has said, "If we have God fearing jurors hearing this evidence, the chair is where they'll go."

But Richardson and White, as well as their fellow strikers and fellow unionists, are confident that truth and justice will prevail, and that they will go free as they deserve.